AFTER MR. HANNA'S SCALP

MR. DURAND, OF CHICAGO, A MANU-FACTURER, WRITES LETTER.

As a Member of the National Manufacturers' Association He Upholds President Parry.

Elliot Durand, vice president of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, one of the most prominent business men of that city and a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, has issued an open letter to the public in manner for his Columbus matter with Hanna?" He declares that Mr. Hanna has put himself in a position of being fairly called a demagogue. His letter bristles in defense of D. M. Parry and declares that Mr. Hanna has shown the utmost ignorance in his attempt to discuss the labor question. Mr. Durand defies Senator Hanna to confute a single statement made by Mr. Parry in his address. Mr. Durand's letter is as follows:

Great surprise is manifested at the utterances of Senator M. A. Hanna in a speech at a banquet given the delegates to the convention of the Amalgamated Associa- down. tion of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held in Columbus, O., on April 21, at which Mr. Hanna was the guest of honor. The sur- just that much more profit?" prise was that he should go so far out of his way to attack a fellow-manufacturer, who was supported unanimously by several one of whom had been in direct contact with labor and labor organizations for a good portion of their lives, and tell them they were utterly ignorant of the subject.

The direct cause of the attack was the ational Association of Manufacturits convention held in New Orleans April 14, 15 and 16. The report of Mr. Parry was printed in full or in part in most of the newspapers of the country and created cially severe on the state of affairs in Chicago, which he pronounced the hotbed of trades unionism. Every statement made proof, taken from court and police records newspapers which were the cham-And yet Mr. Hanna made a sweeping denial of the truth of Mr. Parry's statements, although backed by over 600 delegates in a unanimous vote, and strengthened by statements of personal experience of a score or more of the largest employers of labor in America; and this without evidence of any

sort to the contrary. LOOKED UPON AS MODEL.

Mr. Hanna has been looked up to for iong time as a model senator and has been relied upon to do what was right in the greatest body of lawmakers. His influence has been great, but the question is now asked can he continue to maintain that influence in the face of the speech made in Columbus? Will his sincerity not be association of labor unions that several subject before the convention for which they had spent months in preparing themselves and after years of daily experiits various phases?

of most of Mr. Parry's statements, but he came to doing this was to ashearers that "If the public knew This explanation was no doubt satisfactory to the trades union delegates, but will it satisfy the public? What did Mr. Hanna know that he could not tell the public? Mr. Parry and his hundreds of associates told the public fearlessly what they knew and backed up their assertions with overwhelming testimony, which the press of the country had to accept or admit their own irresponsibility, a humiliating pill which some of the yellow journals

offering any evidence in rebuttal. If the National Association of Manufacturers Parry's report, which was unanimously by that body in convention, and refute them one by one with proof if he could? Had he done this the public would have had more faith in him and his sincerity. It is up to Mr. Hanna to make

What did he mean by "long-distance the report, who were the largest employers ignorant of the labor question and less Mr. Hanna takes the position of the Civic Federation that politicians, preachers and women are competent to teach them this question. Some of us think differently.

REMINDED OF OLD MAID.

he following excerpts are taken from a venatim report of Mr. Hanna's "forcible"

"Fading (from Mr. Parry's report): 'It drive unwittingly men into its ranks by 1902. Kennington said twice. of intimidation. Thousands of its memers are such to-day, not because they sympthize with its purposes, but because they ear the consequences of not yielding to itstyranny.' Well, if that is so I don't knowit. [Cheers.] In this land of liberty every aan is equal under the law and before th law. The law protects the individ- heavy.

is law-biding he has no dictator. [Cheers.] 'Agan reading: 'Organized labor is an organizaton of manual labor, trained and untrained, of men who do as they are told guidanc.' Well, that is not a bad thing [laughtr and applause]; that is not a bad it. Shaffer 'Mr. Shaffer-No,'

Compare this sort of talk with the earnest, dinified report of Mr. Parry and the of the Association of Manufacturers at New Orlens. It reads more like the speech of the 'hicago striker, quoted in Mr. Parry's repet, which perhaps was discredited by Mr Hanna, as well as other matter of wich he expressed his entire ignorance; fe instance, when he confessed he did not how that there was any intimidation used get a little nearer his employes and the real laboring man he might spare himself norance of a truth which every employer of labor in the land knows. And then the platitude of all men being protected by the law in their individual liberty. He does not live in Chicago, it is true, but has he not read about men being pulled from their own wagons, beaten, even killed, with policemen looking on, and going scot free?

AN ULTERIOR PURPOSE true prophet when he predicted that he would be called a political demagogue. Polan American citizen's reputation for integ-

rity for a seat in legislative halls. In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to state unreservedly that neither the National Association of Manufacturers nor its president has any fight to make against American labor. Nor has this body made he cares to. The question is whether he cares to, and if he does not the association proposes from this time forth that he shall

dered before he will consent to join? If the unions are good why do not all workmen belong to them instead of less than one-lifth? The association, through its president. When the combination, had been in constant trouble.

"How much were you fined during last year?" dent-Mr. Parry-is making a valiant fight for the freedom and efficiency of American labor against the professional agitator, whether yellow journal, yellow preacher or yellow politician, the greatest foes of labor, it is fighting against fearful odds, but it will win. Fire may have to be fought with fire for a time, but the people who are honest and think right will triumph, and I predict that one year from this time will show a change of conditions for the better.

COMMITTEE IS PROBING.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) elpts had been pooled and profits divided. The opposition of other bidders was dangerous at all times, he declared. "When did the combination lose its gr on the situation?"

"The other fellows haven't got tha strong yet," said Kennington. In 1901 Kennington said the contractors again held meetings to prepare for the bid ding, and Rust & Kennington again got the contract at \$21 and \$22. Reeder, Mc-Cray and Thomas were again competitors.

SCHEDULE CHANGED YEARLY. Kennington said the schedule of streets to be sprinkled was changed every year He explained that the uniform difference of \$1 between the price of two and three sprinklings was because there was little sprinkling done three times daily. He admitted that the contractors calculated on a | was equivalent to almost a month's pay basis of two sprinklings for the whole city. | for the street concerned. "What would you do if the inspectors found you sprinkling only twice where the contract called for three times?"

"They never kicked if we kept the dust "Then if you got the extra dollar, it was

"Ridding on three sprinklings was a mat ter of form. It has always been up to the present administration. Last year the three sprinklings were cut off after the contract

the 1902 schedule before the contract was Then about one-third of the streets were scheduled for three sprinklings. After the season began this proportion was cut down to one-tenth. Witness said he had often sprinkled greater widths than the contract called for, in order to do good work. On Sixteenth street the width paid scribed, in no uncertain language, some of forty feet, and had to make two trips in the the evils of trades unionism as carried on street to do it. On Kentucky avenue he at the present time. Mr. Parry was espe- sprinkled forty-five feet where the contract done to satisfy the people. Mr. Noel then asked Kennington if he

knew Albert Sahm, Charles Maguire and Joseph W. Smith, the members of the Board of Public Works in 1899. He said he MADE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION.

"Did you go to the Democratic committee rooms with Fuehring and Rust in 1899 and there pay to Mr. Sahm and Mr. Ma guire \$280 as a contribution to the Demo eratic campaign fund?"

"You knew they were members of the Board of Public Works?"

"And you knew they had control of the weeping contract?" "Yes, sir."

"Who urged you to make this subscrip-

"Didn't you talk to Mr. Sahm about it? "Didn't you talk to Mr. Maguire?"

Kennington said they had all met at Fred Nolting's office, in the Arcade, and "just igreed to make a contribution." were present Nolting, the witness, the Fuehrings and Rust. This was about a month before the city election of 1899. The was based on the number of wagons owned by each contractor and was about \$7 or \$8 a wagon "Do you not recall that William Fuehring protested against paying anything to public

"He'd object to almost anything." 'What other times did he object?' "I don't remember.

Kennington said he did not know of William Fuehring objecting any other time There was no other time, he said, when campaign funds were asked Kennington said they had contributed to he Democratic campaign fund because they thought they ought to. He said he went to Sahm because he did not care who he gave the money to. He had no list of the contributors, but every one, including Fuehring, paid

DENIED BY KENNINGTON. Kennington denied that he had a meeting with Albert Sahm in the basement the courthouse in 1900 before the sprinkling contract was let. He said he had not talked to Charles Maguire about it. He said there was no reduction in sprinkling in that year, but there were a great many streets sprinkled only twice that should have been sprinkled three times. In 1899 he said the fines had been heavy, but in 1900 they were

Mayor Taggart, Mr. Sahm, Mr. Maguire or Mr. Fanning about the sprinkling contract of 1900 before it was let. "I did not talk to any of them."

"You make it a practice not to talk to officials about the contract for which you Kennington said he talked very little to

the members of the board. His dealings were almost wholly with the inspectors. Kennington said the addition of streets to the schedule was not more than ordinarily profitable, because it required teams and wagons to do the work. In 1902 streets were not added, and a large amount of the appropriation was saved. He said he had not prompted residents of streects not included in the schedule to petition for their sprinkling, nor had he attempted to accomplish this through inspectors. Councilman Shea asked Kennington how

often Southeastern avenue was sprinkled in Chairman Wynne asked Kennington if the board made a reduction in the payments last year when the number of sprinklings was reduced from three to two. He said there had been reductions. Reductions had never been made until last year, however. Kennington said the fines in 1901 were not

NO OTHER CONTRIBUTION. "Did the contractors make a contribution

to the campaign fund in 1900?"

Kennington said they had never contributed except in 1899. "You did not assess the contractors &

wagon any other time?" Mr. Noel again jumped to his feet and delared that he would not tolerate any interruptions when he was examining a witness about matters that were not criminat-

"I want to say," said Mr. Ketcham, "that my mouth is not padlocked, and I propose to

"And I shall object strenuously to any education of the witnesses-to any attempts to give the witnesses time to think. This investigation is like that of a grand jury, and Mr. Ketcham is here only by courtesy. "If I am here only by courtesy," said Mr. Ketcham, "I want to leave the room at once. I am not here to educate witnesses, nor to make suggestions to them, but I am here as a matter of right, and the reflections of the attorney are without foundation in

Mr. Noel did not press the question. continued his questions about campaign contributions, however. Kennington said the contractors had not contributed to either the Republican or Democratic campaigns in TALKED WITH MAGUIRE.

Kennington denied he had talked with Charles Maguire about the contract early in 1902. This year Maguire had asked him if he was going to bid and received an affirmative answer. Witness said Maguire said he "hoped he would get the contract." as his friend because he was the only member of the board he knew when the new trary, it is thorougaly understood that ev-ery man has the right to join a union if Logsdon or Chairman Megrew until last

Kennington said last year he was in con stant trouble because of the improper work

"If the other contractors were so at fault and in constant trouble, how did you avoid

"That was all."

Only once.

"I went to them and told them to do bet-

'Did the inspectors report them to the poard?" "Sometimes they did."
"Were you ever called before the board?

"Yet with all this constant complaint about the others you were only called be fore the board once.' Kennington said that was all. He ad mitted if all the complaints had been re-reported and fines administered the fines would have been very heavy. He explained that the contractor was fined \$5 for each

street improperly sprinkled.

THE PROCESS. The process was for the inspector to re port to the board the improper work and the board ordered the deduction. Under the Taggart administration he said the fine was two days' pay for each day of bad work. This was much less than at present. The pay for a single street might be \$20 a year, and as there were 144 sprinkling days in a year the deduction would be two one-hundred and forty-fourths. The fine administered by the board at present

Witness said he had not done more than talk to Inspector Smock when complaints were made aand promise better work. "And you made these promises from time Witness said he had. He said he had

never paid the sprinkling inspectors any-

Kennington said William Fuehring had told him he had to pay Charles H. Stuckmeyer \$1,100 to secure an interest in the told him the Democratic administration had been "hard on him." This conversation was after Stuckmeyer's sweeping contract had expired. He said Fuehring had said he was a partner of Stuckmeyer. The committee will continue the investistill on the stand. Mr. Noel, during the last half hour of his examination, consumed much time in asking questions about

ling contract.

details in order to consume time and de-

lay the inquiry in reference to the charges

concerning the transactions of the present

Board of Public Works as to the 1903 sprink-

Alexander Craig Asphyxiated by Gas in Rooming House.

Alexander Craig, fifty-four years old, was found dead in his room at 224 North Capitol avenue yesterday morning, a victim of asphyxiation. Craig was found lying in bed suffocated when his landlady, Mrs. A. Hurley, proprietress of the rooming house, tried to wake him up for breakfast. The room was filled with gas when the discovery was made and the gas jets were found open and gas escaping at the time. Craig had evidently been dead for several hours when his body was found. The asphyxiation is believed to be accidental, as no indications of suicide were found in the investigation made by Dr. Moschelle, of the City Dis-Mrs. Hurley said that Craig reported

her last night that the gas jets in his room would not light and he thought the supply of gas was exhausted. The house is provided with a quarter-in-the-slot meter. and after Craig's report Mrs. Hurley dropped a quarter in the meter and it is supposed the gas from the new supply escaped through the jets which Craig had

Mr. Craig was formerly a resident of Judson, Parke county, Indiana, and was at one time a well-to-do farmer. He came to Indianapolis in November, 1901. A son, Will Craig, of this city, and a married daughter and young son, of Parke county, sur-

Old Man Nearly Asphyxiated. Rudolph Rogge, sixty years old, was asphyxiation in his home at Sixteenth and Alabama streets yesterday afternoon by neighbors and the City Dispensary notified. When the ambulance, in charge of Drs. Towles and Goodwin, reached the house riedly taken to the City Hospital, where he recovered and is out of danger. cause of the asphyxiation is unknown. Several gas jets were found to be emitting gas, but no attempt had been made to concentrate the flow into any particular part of the house. Rogge has been sick for several days and is supposed to have neglected to turn off the gas, which was later blown out by draughts of air in the house.

NEW BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Investments of Capital in Varied Enterprises.

pany, of Indianapolis, capitalized at \$75,000, incorporated vesterday. The directors are George S. Row, T. C. Rutledge, O. H. Simmons and M. W. Hopkins.

The Indiana Foundry and Machine Company, of South Bend, incorporated. The them. He only went about the office of the W. N. Bergan, Alonzo A. Forsythe, Joseph Bergan, Fred L. Dennis, Edward Bergan, H. W. Van Neat and Chauncey N. Fassett.

> jr., Fred Van Orman, Charles Nealey, R. Norris, A. M. Weil and C. H. Stockwell. Rome City Lodge, No. 460, K. of P., filed articles. S. E. Smith, C. F. Holsinger and I. J. Burnett are the trustees. The Evansville Improvement Company,

with a capital stock of \$10,000, incorporated. F. W. Cook, G. M. Daussman, H. E. Cook, W. Cook and G. A. Cunningham are the The Central Candy Company, of Indianapolis, capitalized at \$50,000, incorporated.

Porter, Hiram Burkett and Edwin C. Messick are the directors. The First Congregational Church of Laincorporated. The trustees are C. Cook, G. L. Van Buskirk, H. B. Weeks. Theodore Marquardt and A. W. The O'Donnell Gas and Oil Company, of Montpelier, filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the directors are James O'Donnell, T. W. Bradstreet,

James D. Wilson and James Moran. The New York Shoe Company, of Terre Haute, with a capital stock of \$10,000, incorporated. Henry Levin, C. E. Kirk and Fred Friesmyer are directors.

PROTEST AGAINST KEACH

Thirteen Second Ward Democrats

Thirteen stanch machine Democrats met at the office of Sam V. Perrott, formerly Newton Claypool building last night. It is Sahm, J. M. Healey and Perrott, who are leading the machine fight in the Second ward, in keeping the party from getting into the hands of the gold Democrats. There were fourteen when the meeting begun. The fourteenth was R. C. Herrick. an officer of the Sixth ward Democratic club. He was invited to leave. Mr. Herrick, an officer of the Sixth ward Democratic Club. He was invited to leave. Mr. Herrick is a Second ward committeeman. out has lately moved into the Sixth ward cient. He inquired the purpose of the meeting and he was told it was to "protest against James L. Keach." Keach is wagarch gold bug and demands his immolation After Mr. Herrick heard the door slam on his heels he paused. Then he returned. He said he represented a newspaper and de-sired to count those present. He was per-mitted to count the thirteen. Then he left and the protest against Keach, the arch bug, went ahead.

Kennington Brothers, who were awarded the contract for sprinkling the city streets If the unions are such good things to belong to can Mr. Hanna or any other philianthropist teil us why a man must necessarily be beaten into insensibility. his home
sarily he beaten into insensibility, his home
sarily he beaten into insensibility. his home
sarily the unions are such good things to behave placed at the disposal of the proper
ing. They were constantly complained of have placed at the disposal of the government."

Involved. He said that these were matters
have placed at the disposal of the government."

Nonde Company for thirty-one sprinkling wagons. This is the third largest order
by the inspectors and he had to caution
the could not discuss; that it rested
in the contract for sprinking the city streets,
have placed at the disposal of the government."

Nonde Company for thirty-one sprinkling wagons that these were matters
in the contract for sprinking the city streets.

Nonde Company for thirty-one sprinkling wagons that these were matters
and be placed at the disposal of the government."

Nonde Company for thirty-one sprinkling wagons the first open and the could not discuss; that it rested
by the inspectors and he had to caution
the contract for sprinking to be in the form of the government."

Nonde Company for the could not discuss the placed at the disposal of the could not discuss the placed at the

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ocked the door entering from the public hall into the private room and admitted her sister, Mrs. Barrett, whose son was formerly assistant in your office, and whose conduct is now under investigation by the department. She also admitted, in the same manner, Mr. G. G. Hamner, an expert in the employ of the Mosler Safe Company, with whom she had made an arrangement to meet her at the department. At her direction Mr. Hamner opened the safe in the room, and she took therefrom all papers, records and articles of every kind and carried them away with her.

"Immediately upon learning what had been done I directed the fourth assistant postmaster general to send two inspectors to your house to demand, in the name of the postmaster general, the delivery to them of any papers, documents or other materials which had been abstracted from the safe. This demand was refused by Mrs. Tyner; and she likewise refused to permit the inspectors to see you or to see and examine the papers in her presence. Mrs. Typer further stated to the postoffice inspectors that she committed this act with your knowledge and by your direction. Further comment on this transaction on

"The facts in the case will be submitted to the attorney general of the United States for such action in the premises as he may deem proper."

MRS. TYNER'S OFFENSE. Mrs. Tyner came to the office of the assistant attorney general on the fifth floor street-sweeping contract of 1901. Fuehring of the postoffice building, at 3:45 o'clock had not told him why he paid it and had not | Tuesday afternoon and remained there exactly an hour. When she arrived acting Assistant Attorney General Christiancy, who has had charge of the office for months past, in the absence of General Tyner, who gation at 2 o'clock to-day with Kennington | has been in poor health for a long period, was in the office. The clerks were at their desks. Mrs. Tyner passed from the public room into the private office and closed the door behind her. Being alone in the office she stepped to the door opening into the public corridor and, by previous arrangement, admitted Mrs. Barrett, mother of Harrison J. Barrett, the former law clerk of the Postoffice Department, and G. G. Hamner, a safe expert.

> Mr. Christiancy reported the presence in the office of Mrs. Tyner to two inspectors who were investigating affairs connected with the office and also personally communicated the fact of Mrs. Tyner's appearance in the office to Postmaster General Payne. The inspector reported the matter to the superior officer, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. Mr. Bristow asked authority to have Mrs. Typer ejected from the office. The authority came too late. When the inspector returned Mrs. Tyner had left. The safe, on being examined, was found to be empty.

The affair created much excitement among the investigating officials, but the news was concealed carefully from the public. Two inspectors were dispatched to the Typer residence to recover the papers. Mrs. Typer refused to give them up, saying she was acting under the direction of her husband. She told the inspectors, so they reported, that they had a right to the papers, as Mr. Tyner was still assistant attorney general, and, moreover, insisted that the papers were all of a private character. The inspectors reported that Mrs. Tyner declared the papers belonged solely to them and announced emphatically that she did not propose to have her papers submitted to the scrutiny of the inspectors. Other pressure, it is understood, was brought to bear both on Mr. and Mrs. Tyner, but both unequivocally refused to deliver the papers or even to show them or indicate their might be something to give out by Gen-

It is suspected at the department that the papers have some connection with the ago a turf investment concern whose affairs were aired in court alleged that its operations and working methods had been sanctioned by the assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department. The charges involving the office of the assistant attorney general and a lawyer formerly connected with that office were ventilated very generally at that time and an investigation was ordered by the postmaster general. This was really the inception of the investigation that has spread into every part of the department. The complaints crystallized into a formal request The Columbian Boiler and Foundry Com- | for Mr. Tyner's resignation signed by Postmaster General Payne on March 9 last.

TYNER'S OFFER TO RESIGN. Mr. Tyner had been in exceedingly bad health for a long time and had visited the office at only rare intervals, leaving the office entirely in charge of his assistant capital stock is \$10,000 and the directors are for months at a time. He is suffering ill health. The correspondence which took place prior to Mr. Payne's departure on his cruise in the West Indies follows:

Office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, Washing-Hon, Henry C. Payne, Postmaster Gen-

"My Dear Sir-Lest the effects of the light stroke of paralysis which recently disabled my left leg partially and my left arm totally may prevent me from performing my duties satisfactorily for some time to come as assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department, I deem it proper to tender my resignation of said office, to take effect May 1, 1903.

"It is painful to me to thus sever my connection with the postal service, with which I have been closely associated as an officer of the department and a member of congressional committees at intervals over a period of forty-two years.

"JAMES N. TYNER." The postmaster general's acknowledgment follows:

"Washington, March 9. Hon. James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney "My Dear Sir-I have your letter of today, tendering your resignation of the position of assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department. "I regret the serious affliction which has

come to you, and which is of such a serious character as to preclude your discharging the duties of your office. It must, indeed, be painful for you to sever your relations with the department with which you have been associated for so many years, and of which you were at one time the official

"Your resignation is accepted in view of all the circumstances, but I deem it but reach the department until 3:45 o'clock. It just and proper that it should take effect May 1, 1903, and that you be given leave of absence until that date. I trust that this will give you rest and freedom from care and will be of material aid in bringing im- General Typer nor herself contemplated any provement to your condition, which is at the present time of such a serious nature as to render impossible any labor on your part. With kindest regards, I am, very sincerely yours, H. C. PAYNE, "Postmaster General."

QUESTION OF ARRESTS. The announcement of yesterday's developments were made by Postmaster General Payne late this afternoon to a large number of newspaper correspondents. In a voice that trembled with emotion he said that he regretted to have to say that he had found it necessary to remove from office the assistant attorney general for the eral way about the facts that had developed said the story was best told in the correspondence, which he then read in a most feeling tone. Then he announced that tect and that he preferred not to be asked any questions. He was asked if any arrests d be made as the result of the abstraction and if any one else in the office was involved. He said that these were matters

History Repeats Itself

"All the bakers of Rotterdam toiled day and night to make biscuit."—Macaulay: History of England.

Over 200,000,000 packages of Uneeda Biscuit have been baked to supply the demand of the United States.

Uneeda Biscuit

are the best biscuit ever baked and are kept at their best by the In-er-seal Package, which is airtight, dust, germ and odor proof.

hands of the Department of Justice to-morrow, and what further steps will be taken will be decided by the attorney gen-

eral. He did not care to venture any pre-

Mr. Tyner at the time the papers were

taken was still technically assistant attor-

ney general, and this fact will figure in consideration of the question by the De-

partment of Justice. It is pointed out,

however, that although Mr. Typer still held

the office, his resignation not having yet become operative, the acceptance of the

resignation was with the strict understand-

ing specifically stated in the letter of ac-

ceptance that he would not attempt to ad-

minister the duties of his office. It is fully

realized by the postmaster general that the

case presents a delicate situation, and for

that reason he declined to-day to enter into

Mr. Tyner has been in the government

years. He is from Indiana.

service in various important capacities for

served as assistant attorney general for

the postoffice, later was first assistant post-

master general. Subsequently he became

postmaster general and later he again as-

sumed office in the department. He is one

of the best-known men in official life in

Washington. He and Mrs. Tyner and

President and Mrs. Grant were intimate

friends. During the Universal Postal Con-

gress, which met here in 1897, he was one

An effort was made to-night to obtain

from General Tyner or Mrs. Tyner a state-

ment, but met with no success, Mrs. Tyner

stating that they had nothing to say on

the subject, and would not have to-night.

The suggestion was thrown out that there

eral Tyner's side sometime in the future.

Mrs. Tyner apparently took the matter

very coolly. If at all concerned about the

postmaster general's letter she did not

at the house during the evening. While

refusing to admit directly that General Tyner received Mr. Payne's letter, it was

evident from her answers to the queries

on the subject that he either had received

it or had been made acquainted fully with

General Tyner is in a very weak and al-

most helpless condition from his long sick-

ness. He remains in his room most of the

IN BEHALF OF TYNER.

Statement Showing that No Wrong

Was Intended by the Accused.

Typer had received the letter of dismissal

from Postmaster General Payne he called

in consultation Attorneys R. Ross Perry

and L. T. Michener, who are intimate

friends, regarding the matter. These gen-

tlemen later in the evening made a state-

"Gen. James N. Tyner asks from the

The matter has come upon him so suddenly

ysis, from which he has only partly recov-

ered. Realizing that his usefulness as a public officer was seriously impaired, he

conferred with the postmaster general as

to the time of his resignation and it was

agreed between them that it should be ac

cepted to take effect on May 1, 1903. Or

Tuesday last, feeling that the time of his

retirement from office was near, he real-

ized that he would remove from his office

certain private property and papers belong-ing to his wife and to himself. These were

contained in a safe in his room at the Post-

office Department. For the many years

that department he has had a room which

has been virtually his own and a safe in this

room in which he has kept personal papers.

This is a practice which has been common

for years to the chief officials of the gov-

ernment departments. General Tyner's

health prevented his going in person to

open this safe and remove his papers there-

"Accordingly he requested Mrs. Tyner to

of the safe. Upon her reminding him that

she could not open it even with the com-

ingly done, and Mrs. Typer made an ap-

pointment for Mr. Hamner to meet her at

the general's room at 3:30 o'clock on Tues-

house with her, accompanied her, as she

day last. Mrs. Barrett, who is Mrs. Ty-

ner's sister, and who lives in the same

is easy to see now that it would have been

master general and asked him to be pres-

ent and supervise her act. But neither

wrongdoing, or imagined that such would be imputed to them. His many years'

service and her frequent visits to his room

made it seem only natural that she should go there to take his property, since he

could not go himself. Mrs. Tyner removed

nately, Mr. Bristow was unable to come

These papers are now in the possession of General Tyner in the same condition in

which they were when taken from the safe.

They are all the private papers of General

lates to a matter not at all connected with

anything now pending in the department and long since closed. These papers will all be placed at the disposal of the proper

Mrs. Tyner, save one bundle, which re

opened it for him. This was accord-

vented him from opening the safe.

Even had he been able to leave his

his disabled arm would have pre-

during which he has been connected with

WASHINGTON, April 23.-After General

time and sees very few callers.

ment as follows:

diction as to the outcome.

a discussion of the facts.

Zu Zu the best Ginger Snap you ever tasted, also come in the In-er-seal Package.

The Journal

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TURNERS' EXHIBIT.

Programme for Exercises at English's April 27 Announced.

Oscar E. Ruther, athletic director of the and in consideration of this fact the re- his removal from office and the cause as- the programme for the exhibition to be signed therefor by the postmaster general. held at English's Opera House Monday night, April 27. The programme is as fol hat he cannot now make a detailed statement, but must necessarily confine himself lows: to the following general account:
"In July last he was stricken with paral-

on balancing boards Small girls Marching drill, climbing, gymnastic Small boys Solo club swinging Frank Lichtenberge 'zarevitch dancing drill......II Girls' class Single stick drill.....Ladies' fencing class Marching and calisthenic posing-the return of the troops Boys' class umb-bell exercises......Seniors Love's victory-Ring and fancy step exercisesLadies' class ligh-grade wand exercises Junior class individual skill on horizontal parallel Marching evolutions with singing "Call Flag drill-"Columbia and Germania."

Three Small Fires. Fire from an unknown cause damaged O. L. Webb's barn in the rear of 1935 municated with the house and barn of Edward Weiker at 1937 Broadway, causing a slight loss. Mr. Webb's barn was totally destroyed and Mr. Welker's barn scorched while his house was damaged to the extent

Four pyramids, actives.....Juniors

Thirty-six members of ladies' class.

on the roof of the street car barns, which was extinguished after it had caused a loss of about \$50 At the same time as the Broadway fire he department was called to the Alpha Home for Aged Colored Women at 1739 Dorman'street to extinguish a two-dollar fire on the roof of the building which was started by sparks from a defective flue. A two-story frame barn belonging to Henry Moch, at 846 Buchanan street, was partially destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this norning. The loss was about \$200. Cause

of \$25. Sparks from the fire started a blaze

from this safe its contents, which was all that she had been instructed to get. "A messenger of the department made these papers into a small bundle and carm to the general's house. Shortly after they reached there two inspectors for the department came to the house and demanded these papers. General Typer, upon the spur of the moment and without other wide than his indignation, refused to deliver them. Later, on the same evening. he sent a letter to Mr. Bristow, asking im to come to his house, intending to put the papers in his charge. Unfortu-

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